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of the Med. Off. of Health

STROUD

Ed

Rural District Council.

37th
Annual Report

of the
Medical Officer of Health.

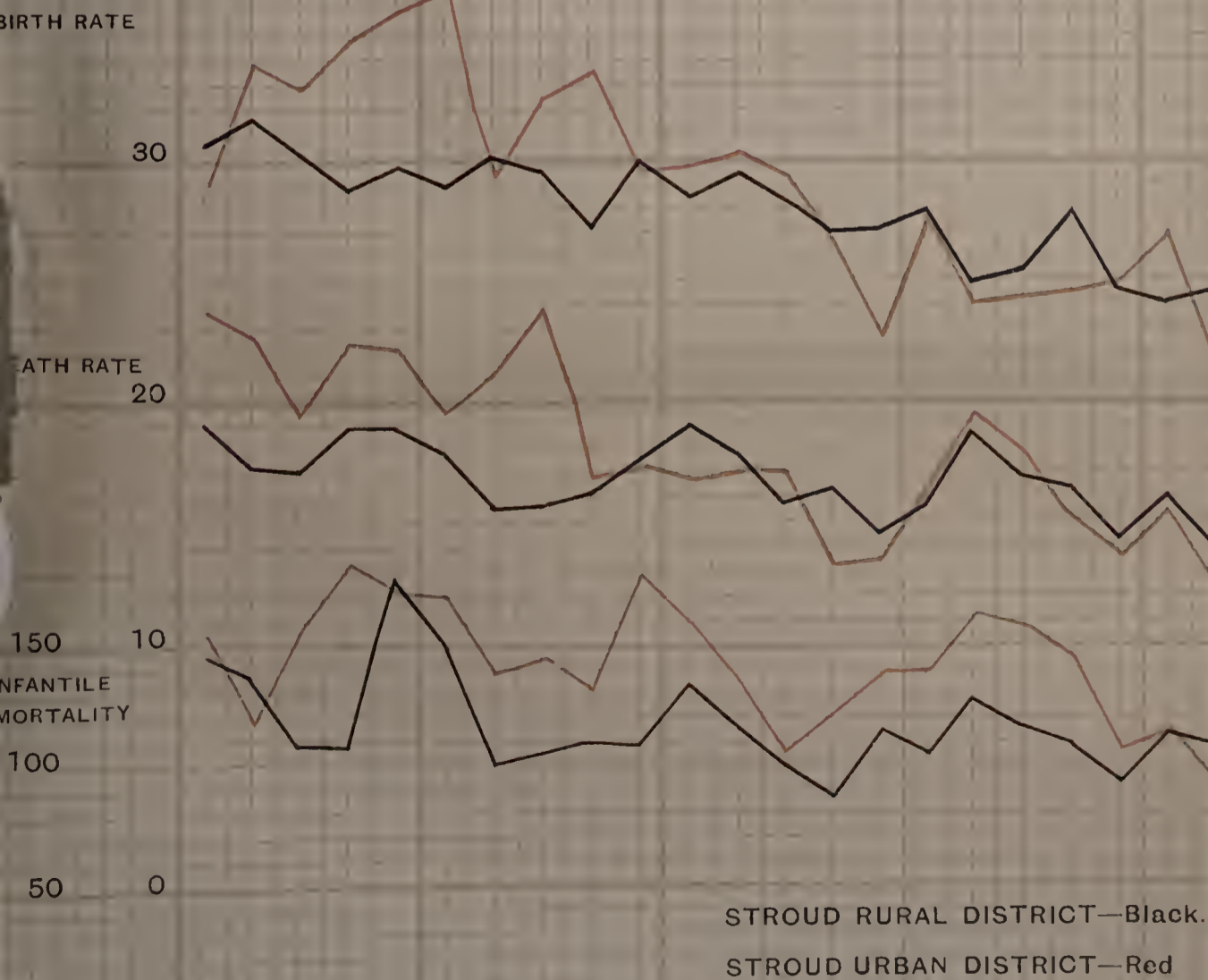
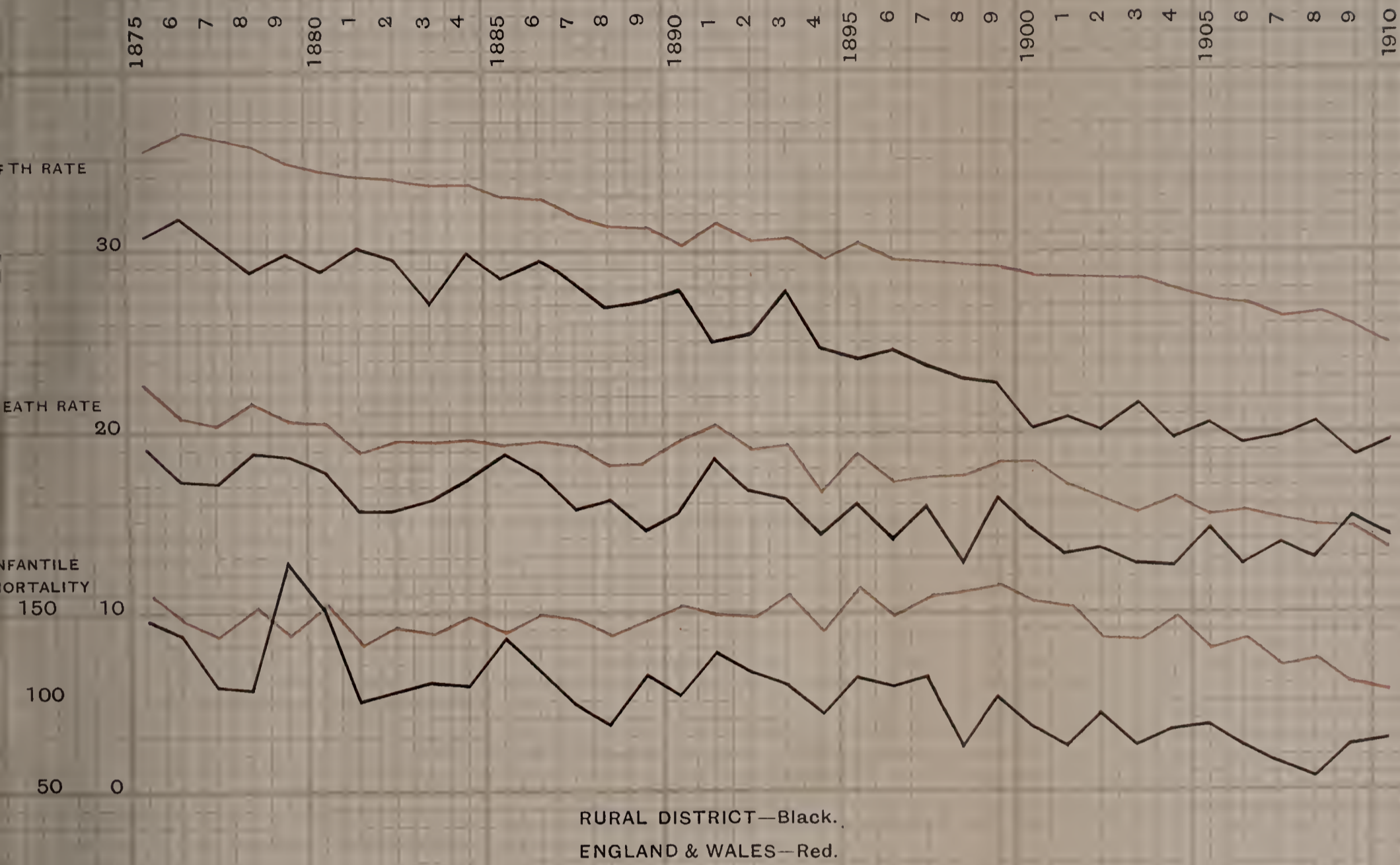
1910.

7th February, 1911.

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Stroud Rural District.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES & INFANTILE MORTALITY.



STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

STROUD, GLOS.,

10th February, 1911.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Stroud Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present herewith the 37th Annual Report of your Medical Officer of Health, being the 11th made by myself.

The year was an unfavourable one as regards weather, with an abnormally large rainfall and comparative absence of sunshine, but these conditions do not appear to have been the cause of increased mortality either of infants or older persons; indeed, the equable temperature conditions of the year have been credited as favourable to health.

The most striking feature in the statistics is the very large number of cases of diphtheria. In view of this I have included a section on the prevalence of this disease during the past twenty years from which it appears that with the exception of a few school outbreaks there had not been an undue incidence of the disease up to 1909: the majority of the cases in 1910 were connected with three school outbreaks in two parishes, and the number of notifications was considerably larger than it would otherwise have been owing to the search for "carriers."

Considerable progress was made with the work of connecting houses with sewers, and there were minor improvements with respect to water supply.

During the year several important Memoranda were issued by the Local Government Board, the chief of which are:—

1. The Diphtheria (outside London) Antitoxin Order 1910, authorising the provision of antitoxin for curative as well as prophylactic purposes.
2. Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, prescribing details of administration for the systematic inspection of houses required by the Housing and Town Planning Act 1909.
3. The Sanitary Officers (outside London) Order 1910, with respect to the appointment and duties of Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances.
4. Instructions to Medical Officers of Health with respect to the weekly return of the number of notified cases of infectious disease to be made to the Local Government Board and the County Medical Officer.

All of these tend to improve sanitary administration and to increase the duties of your officers.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. M. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

General.

The Stroud Rural District is situated near the centre of the County of Gloucester and covers an area of about 58 square miles ; the greatest length from north to south is about 12 miles and from east to west about 10 miles. The configuration of the district is very varied as it occupies an area of the western slopes of the Cotswold Hills where they are indented by numerous valleys ; on the steep hill sides and in the valleys all structures of the Jurassic series from the Lower Lias to the Great Oolite are exposed in order. The impermeable beds in these series throw off abundant springs which have in many instances formed the centres of hamlets and villages.

The District is one of the three forming the Stroud Union, and includes seventeen Civil Parishes ; in each parish are one or more villages and hamlets which in several cases are large in size and approach urban conditions. Some of these are on the top of the hills, some on the hill sides, particularly on natural terraces, and some in the valleys. With one exception it is the most densely populated rural district in the County, averaging at the time of the Census 75 persons per 100 acres.

It is an important manufacturing district, being the home of the West of England Woollen Cloth Industry, but in the course of time other industries have arisen and include breweries, carpet, pin, umbrella and stick factories, flour mills, boat building yard, foundries, brick works, etc. Occupation is also given by the ready made clothing factories in the Stroud Urban District.

HOUSING.

The local stone of the Cotswold Hills formerly supplied not only the material for the walls but also for the roofing of the houses, and the substantial character of the materials and of the work put into the houses is evidenced by the sound condition of the majority after the lapse of two and three hundred years ; some inevitably deteriorate from lack of attention, but on the whole the condition of these older homes is very fair. Brick and slate have been used in modern times in place of the local stone and more recently bricks made of sand and lime have been introduced. Except in the more urban parts of the district each cottage has its own garden ; in villages on the steep hill sides, however, such as Chalford, space is necessarily limited owing to the configuration of the ground, but even so there is, in general, free circulation of air. Probably the chief defects noticed in housing are largely due to the unsatisfactory class of tenant which is to be found in every community and which is in great measure the cause of the difficulty in improving the housing of the working classes in such districts as this where generally there is no lack of accommodation though often the occupiers go long distances to their work either on foot or by bicycle. The chief general defects are the lack of light and ventilation as the windows of the stone cottages are frequently rather small and the ground floor windows are as a rule not made to open.

The Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act 1909 to which reference was made in my last report has been supplemented by Orders from the Local Government Board, prescribing Rules with reference to appeals (11th January 1910), Forms of Notices (11th January 1910), Regulations for Town Planning (3rd May 1910), and Regulations for the Systematic Inspection of Houses (3rd September 1910).

In December 1909 I made a report to you on the general effect of the Act; in February 1910 I drew up a memorandum for the Sanitary Inspectors and in September 1910 I presented a Report to you on the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910, including a draft form on a card (8in. x 5in.) for use in connection with the systematic inspection. The matter was referred to the Finance Committee and later on to a Special Committee. Action under the Act has been taken in various cases, but the difficulty in dealing with property owned by impecunious persons with only a life interest in it, even under this Act, was experienced in connection with some dilapidated houses in Woodchester; notices were served and finally a closing order was made on 2nd December. Other cases dealt with during the year included 10 cases of overcrowding, about the average number, and 14 dirty houses.

The numbers of plans approved and new houses built during 1910 and the six previous years are given for each parish in Table A., the particulars for which have been kindly supplied by Mr. J. E. Haynes, C.E., the Surveyor to the Council. Activity in building appears to have increased in recent years, particularly in 1910 when 42 houses were erected, the average of the previous six years being 26.

Table A.

Houses Built and Plans Approved during 1910.

	Houses Built (6 years) 1904—1909.	1910		
		Houses Completed	In course of erection.	Plans passed.
Bisley	4	1	0	1
Chalford	5	0	0	2
Miserden	2	0	0	0
Horsley	1	0	0	0
Minchinhampton	16	4	1	4
Painswick	14	7	1	5
Cranham	0	0	0	1
Pitchcombe	3	0	0	0
Rodborough	60	14	8	14
King's Stanley	9	1	0	0
Woodchester	4	1	0	0
Stonehouse	25	11	15	26
Cainscross	6	2	1	2
Leonard Stanley	2	0	2	2
Randwick	2	1	0	1
Thrupp	2	0	0	0
Whiteshill	4	0	1	1
TOTAL	159	42	29	59

Plans were also approved for :—

30	Lavatories and Water Closets
9	Additions to Houses
6	Wash-houses
3	Workshops
2	Bakehouses
1	Milk Store
1	Refreshment Room

The information for the above table has been kindly supplied by Mr. J. E. Haynes, C.E., Surveyor to the Council.

Water certificates were granted for the occupation of 40 houses.

Water Supply.

In my Annual Report for 1909 I gave an account of the chief water supply available in this district, namely that of the Stroud Water Company whose limits of supply cover all but two—Cranham and Miserden—of the civil parishes. Additional sources include the numerous springs and wells, a few of which have been taken advantage of to form supplies for groups of houses and hamlets. Thus, at Randwick, water is pumped by a ram from a spring at Long Court to three points at Randwick (provided by the late Mr. John Carpenter); at the Bourne, Thrupp, where, by an ingenious arrangement of troughs, dipping places for clean water are arranged on the course of a spring down the hill; houses at Wall's Quarry, Brimscombe are supplied from a spring by the owner; in King's Stanley groups of cottages are supplied from springs by means of stand pipes. Similar supplies might have been provided in many parts of the district for the permanent benefit of the inhabitants at comparatively small cost but lack of interest and other reasons have led to their disuse or waste; an example of this is the supply at Woodcock Lane, Stonehouse mentioned in several of my previous Annual Reports.

Though, in some cases such as that of King's Stanley, Parish Councils have displayed considerable interest in questions of water supply, it does not appear that in general they realise the responsibility and powers conferred on them by the Local Government Act 1894, under which they are empowered to incur an expenditure up to threepence in the pound in connection with their duties. Much might be done by them to preserve local water supplies.

On the whole the District is well supplied with water, either by the public supply or such local supplies as those mentioned above, but in some instances water has to be carried considerable distances.

There was no important change in the water supply of the District during 1910 but the mains of the Water Company were extended up Woodcock Lane for the supply of some new houses (and is now available for all but two of those mentioned in previous reports) and in November the Council guaranteed 10% for three years on an estimated outlay of £24, for the extension of the mains to Hartley Bridge, Horsley.

The connections made with the mains of the Stroud Water Company during 1910 and the total numbers of houses connected in each parish are given in Table B., the information for which has been kindly supplied by Mr. Davidson, the local manager.

TABLE B.

Houses connected with the Mains of the
STROUD WATER COMPANY.

Civil Parish	Total houses (inhabited & uninhabited) 1901	CONNECTIONS.			Per cent. of total houses supplied
		Total 31 Dec. 1909	New during 1910	Total 31 Dec. 1910	
Bisley	586	0	0	0	0
Chalford	789	208	9	217	27·5
Miserden* ..	(101)	—	—	—	—
Horsley	272	9	47	56	20·6
Minchinhampton	937	464	18	482	51·4
Painswick ..	697	64	9	73	10·5
Cranham* ..	(83)	—	—	—	—
Pitchcombe ..	55	0	0	0	0
Rodborough ..	851	355	41	396	46·5
King's Stanley ..	506	152	8	160	31·6
Woodchester ..	197	68	3	71	36·0
Stonehouse ..	517	419	22	441	85·3
Cainscross ..	583	346	9	355	60·9
Leonard Stanley	193	78	4	82	42·5
Randwick ..	180	0	0	0	0
Thrupp	339	107	0	107	31·6
Whiteshill ..	362	25	13	38	10·5
S.R.D. (Limits of Supply)	7064	2295	183	2478	35·1

*Beyond limits of supply.

New Connections 1909—100
1908—124
1907—124
1906— 89
1905— 85
1904— 74
1903— 48
1902— 55
1901—101

MILK SUPPLY AND OTHER FOODS.

The numbers of places dealing with foods on the registers are :— Dairies and Milk Shops, 136 ; Slaughter Houses, 32 ; Bake Houses, 40 ; all of which with 8 exceptions were inspected during the year. As mentioned in previous reports, considerable care is taken of milk when it reaches the dairies which are usually carefully managed and kept clean ; on the other hand the greater part of the milk appears to be distributed direct from the milking sheds and it is in these and their surroundings that more care is required. No arrangement has been made for the examination of dairy cows by a veterinary inspector ; in view of the liability of cows to tuberculosis and the possibility of the infection of human beings through milk, such an examination is very desirable but whether it can be most advantageously undertaken by District Councils of their own initiative is doubtful for many reasons it would appear to be of importance that uniform action be secured and this could be obtained only by making the inspection compulsory or by greatly extending the area of administration for this purpose.

The slaughter houses on the registers are inspected from time to time and are occasionally visited at times of slaughtering, but it is only rarely in a large scattered rural district that opportunity is found to inspect carcasses. No bye-laws with respect to these places have been adopted in this district but are in force in both Urban Districts in the Union ; under the Public Health Acts there is no obligation for slaughter houses to be registered in Rural Districts but it is undoubtedly desirable that they should be controlled under the same powers as in the adjoining Urban Districts. Urban powers for this purpose can be obtained by District Councils and I would again recommend that application be made to the Local Government Board with this in view.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The parishes provided with a modern system of sewerage are Stonehouse (1884), Cainscross and Rodborough (1902), Thrupp (1904), Woodchester (1906) and Painswick (1909). The Stonehouse sewage is dealt with at chemical disposal works, but the others are modern bacterial plants. The Rodborough Disposal Works were considerably enlarged during 1910 for the treatment of the Nailsworth sewage, and the connection of the two sets of main sewers was made in February ; only a few houses in Nailsworth had however been connected by the end of the year. An excess loan of £1000 in connection with work done at Thrupp was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in February.

The effluent from the Stonehouse Sewage Works has been more satisfactory since the change in the precipitant from lime to alumino-ferric, and the other works appear to give satisfactory results. No complaints with respect to any of them were received during 1910.

The number of houses connected with the various sections of sewers during 1910 and previous years are :—

	Total houses connected 31st December, 1909.		New connections 1910.		Total connected 31st December, 1910.
Cainscross	400	...	27	...	427
Rodborough	508	...	22	...	530
Woodchester	80	...	8	...	88
Nailsworth	—	...	72	...	72
Thrupp	233	...	5	...	238
Painswick	213	...	20	...	233
Total ...	1434		154		1588

Attention was called by the King's Stanley Parish Council in October to nuisance caused by the drainage of a group of houses into the Peck Street Stream and I was instructed by the District Council to make an inspection. In the Special Report which I presented on 21st October, it is stated that with the exception of about 20 of the houses inspected the closet in use is a vault, generally in a foul condition and in some instances only one for two or more houses. The slop drainage with one or two exceptions reaches the stream directly or indirectly. At Brickyard Terrace there are 18 houses with water closets draining to cesspools with overflows to a common drain which discharges into the stream. It is a matter for serious consideration whether or not it would be practicable to provide effectual remedies otherwise than by a scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal works. In view of the general form of closet—the vault—which is so objectionable on many grounds and is almost invariably a nuisance, and the extent to which house drains discharge into streams, there are grounds for believing that the trouble has gone too far for any remedy but that of proper sewerage. Should this be found necessary, it would probably be well to consider, at the same time, the advisability or otherwise of including Leonard Stanley—where very similar conditions obtain—in a joint scheme.

In June an application was received from 24 ratepayers at Oldends, Stonehouse, for an extension of the sewers to take in that hamlet which consists of about 23 houses rated at £135; in view of the estimated cost (£1000) and the long length (800 yards) of unremunerative main sewer necessary, the District Council decided on 17th June to take no action at the present time. The vaults of these houses are emptied by the Parochial Committee at the cost of £4 9s. 6d. a year.

RIVERS POLLUTION

On the 3rd June a complaint was received by the District Council from the owner and occupier of the mill immediately below which the effluent from the Sewage Disposal Works of the Stroud Urban District discharges; a similar complaint was received in August, 1909. These were forwarded to the Urban District Council who replied (July, 1910) that steps had been taken to avoid any nuisance from inattention to the works and that alterations in the works were under contemplation; by the end of the year a considerable part of the alterations had been effected but they have not yet been completed.

Cuckold's Brook formed the subject of further correspondence from the Local Government Board. I understand that at the end of the year the Committee decided that for certain reasons it would be better to return to the original proposal, namely that the sewer should be laid by the Rural District Council to connect with the Cainscross Sewers and that the Urban District Council should make initial and annual contributions towards the cost. Arrangements with this in view are now under consideration.

LISSEN DRAINAGE.

In one case where a cesspool was in course of construction in Randwick it was found that communication with a lissen was being made; the owner was at once approached and he finally agreed to make other arrangements.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

In those areas already sewered water closets have been generally provided; in other parts the usual form of eloset is the privy vault which is very objectionable on æsthetic and other grounds, some of which were mentioned in my last report. Every opportunity should be taken to secure their abolition.

HOUSE REFUSE.

To the five parishes mentioned in my last report as being systematically scavenged—Cainscross, King's Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Stonehouse and The Thrupp—one was added during 1910, namely Rodborough; the collection in this parish commenced in October, the refuse being tipped for the present in a quarry on the Common. For the purpose of scavenging the parish is divided into two areas as follows:—

No. 1.—The boundary line extends from Capel's Mill up Rodborough Fields and Dark Lane to the Coekpits; thence through the Butts to the Golden Cross and on to Lightpill, Kitesnest Lane and Frigg's Mill; and then follows the parish boundary to Dudbridge, Wallbridge and back to Capel's Mill.

No. 2.—Rest of Parish.

In No. 1 the collection is weekly and in No. 2 fortnightly.

The need of scavenging in this parish has been commented on for many years and it is satisfactory to note that arrangements have at last been made. Nothing has, however, been done in Painswick, though systematic scavenging is specially necessary for the central parts of the town; it should also be undertaken at Woodchester and in places like Chalford where the amount of garden ground is small and insufficient for the disposal of house refuse in the manner described in my last report.

Failing steady action in finally getting rid of house refuse daily on this plan or by systematic removal, accumulations small or great necessarily result and may at times be the cause of nuisance. This may arise in various ways—such as smell from the decomposition of organic (vegetable or animal) matter, or from burning; flies which breed freely on decaying refuse; rats, which haunt and breed in tips. Complete destruction is therefore best, but a refuse destructor is an expensive plant, both in primary cost and in up keep. It may be mentioned that the Urban District Council have decided to erect a destructor at their sewage works and the possibility of coming to some working arrangement with them for the destruction of refuse from the Rural District is worthy of consideration. The hauling to the works would be down hill or on the level whereas at present all Rodborough refuse is carted almost to the highest point of the parish.

Complaint of nuisance from the Thrupp refuse tip which adjoins the main road at Brimscombe was made in August and I was instructed to make a report. It appears that scavenging has been undertaken by the Parochial Committee for fifteen years and that it has always been tipped on the same spot with no complaint until the past year; some three to four loads are deposited each fortnight and now the edge of the tip is some 33–36 feet from the footpath. The position of the tip is undesirable on æsthetic grounds but considering the time it has been in existence any nuisance caused by burning, etc., cannot have been great, as otherwise complaints would have been made. The recommendations made in my report were:—

1. No further burning should be allowed.
2. The rubbish should be covered with dry surface soil as soon as practicable after the deposit of the former.
3. The refuse should be deposited at the edge of the tip remote from the road and footpath and—to increase the distance from them as quickly as possible—it should not be banked so high as at present.
4. The gaps in the thorn fence should be filled with some quickly growing shrubs, to cover what is in its nature unsightly and to break up currents of air passing over the tip.

I understand that the Parochial Committee agreed to carry out all my recommendations.

NUISANCES AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The chief nuisances requiring action in this district are those caused by privy vaults and the keeping of swine. During 1910 to secure the abatement of one swine nuisance it was necessary that proceedings should be taken before the magistrates, a conviction and order being obtained on the 28th April, 1910.

The problem of nuisance from dust was considered particularly by the Cainscross and Stonehouse Parochial Committees, and as a result of action taken by the latter, the main road through the town was tar-sprayed with considerable advantage for the time being.

Complaints of nuisance were made in November from paint works in the neighbourhood of which no previous complaint had been received; it proved that the smell was occasioned by the refining of a bye-product for the production of resin owing to scarcity of this commodity. The smell arising was undoubtedly acrid and unpleasant and caused considerable annoyance to those in the neighbourhood. The proprietor at once took steps to minimise the trouble as soon as his attention was called to the matter and made (and is making) alterations whereby all fumes are passed through the fire. I have been informed by residents in the neighbourhood that his efforts to abate the nuisance have been followed by great improvement.

Bye Laws & Adoptive Acts.

No change was made during 1910 in the bye laws in force in the district, but a series with respect to slaughter houses might be adopted with advantage.

Further correspondence has been carried on with the Local Government Board as to the adoption of certain parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, but no final settlement had been reached by the end of the year. Sections 39–42 will apply only to the contributory places of Cainscross, Minchinhampton, Painswick, Rodborough, Stonehouse, Thrupp and Woodchester, which are provided with sewers.

Schools.

The number of public elementary schools in this district is 35 with 44 departments and about 5000 children. The Medical Inspection of the children is carried out by doctors acting directly under the Gloucestershire Education Committee. The work is, however, done as far as practicable in co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health. In connection with the scheme for the Closure of Schools and the Exclusion of Children, opportunity was given to all Medical Officers of Health to retain control, acting with the School Medical Officer, and was accepted by nearly all. Thus, Medical Officers of Health receive more systematically information as to infectious diseases in schools, and can more readily secure closure where this more serious step appears to be necessary. Further, notice is sent by the School Medical Officer to Medical Officers of Health in regard to children whose homes appear to require attention, and in many cases improvements have been effected by the sanitary officials. During 1910 the names of 4 children were so received and it was found that conditions requiring remedy existed in both homes. Outbreaks of infectious disease occasioned the closure of more schools (15) than in any year of which I have records, chiefly owing to the prevalence of measles. They are:—

School.	Weeks.	Period.	On a/c of
Sheepscombe Council	3	23rd Feb. —16th March	Measles
Painswick, Slad Council	2	23rd Mch.—5th April	Measles
Rodborough Council Infants	3	11th Apl. —2nd May	Measles
Cainscross C. of E. Infants	2	13th Apl. —25th April	Measles & Chickenpox
Kings' Court Council	3	13th May—6th June	Measles
Oakridge Parochial	3	14th June—4th July	Measles
Chalford Hill Council Infants	3	14th June—4th July	Measles & Chickenpox
Woodchester Endowed	5	15th June—22nd Aug.	Scarlet Fever
(excluding holidays)			
Amberley Parochial	2	20th June—4th July	Scarlet Fever
France Lynch C. of E.	3	27th June—18th July	Measles
Bisley-cum-Lypiatt C. of E.	3	15th July —22nd Aug.	Measles
(excluding holidays)			
King's Stanley Council	3	3rd Oct. —24th Oct.	Measles
King's Stanley Council	3	6th Nov. —29th Nov.	Diphtheria
Leonard Stanley C. of E.	3	7th Nov. —28th Nov.	Measles & Whooping Cough
Stonehouse Infants	3	14th Nov.—5th Dec.	Measles

44 weeks

The last extensive outbreaks of measles occurred in 1905 to 1907 ; in the former year the total number of cases was given as 1048 and 11 schools were closed and in the latter 553 (701 including Urban Schools) cases 4 schools being closed. During 1910 the total number of cases (Urban and Rural) was about 1600, 12 schools being closed for this disease only or because of the occurrence of measles and other infections, chickenpox and whooping cough.

The incidence of the disease on children of different ages is shewn in the following table for 1907 and 1910:—

MEASLES.
(URBAN AND RURAL SCHOOLS.)

	1907. (All Schools).			1910. (Schools which had been closed.)		
	Children.	Cases.	Percentage attacked.	Children.	Cases.	Percentage attacked.
Standard II—Standard VII.	2011	237	11.8	602	135	22.4
Standard I and Infants over 5	1088	353	32.4	704	410	58.2
Infants under 5	434	111	25.6	242	151	62.4
	<hr/> 3533	<hr/> 701	<hr/> 19.8	<hr/> 1548	<hr/> 696	<hr/> 45.0

From the above it would appear that when an outbreak of measles occurs in a school from 40–50% of the children suffer, but that in a large scattered area the proportion of children attacked is 20% depending probably on the rate of spread from parish to parish; further, that the incidence on Standards 1 and Infants is from 2 to 3 times that on older children. The latter point is of importance when the infants do not form a separate department as by closure on account of measles affecting practically infants only the more important instruction of the older children is also interrupted. This action is, however, frequently necessary if loss of grant is to be avoided. In view of this the Rural District Council sent a resolution to the Gloucestershire Education Committee in February, 1910, urging the Board of Education to arrange the payments of the grant in such a manner that local authorities should not be penalised by a loss of grant for carrying on the education of the elder children while infants are excluded. The Education Committee replied that they had the matter under consideration.

Factories and Workshops.

The numbers of workshops and outworkers on the registers are given on the accompanying form together with the numbers of inspections, defective conditions found, etc.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	70	9
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	85	13
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	30	8
Total ...	<hr/> 185	<hr/> 30

DEFECTS.

	Found.	Remedied.
Want of Cleanliness	10	10
Want of Ventilation	2	2
Overcrowding	1	1
Want of Drainage of Floors	3	3
Other Nuisances	6	6
Sanitary accommodation insufficient ...	2	2
Breach of special sanitary requirements } for bakehouses }	12	12
	<hr/> 36	<hr/> 36

HOME WORK.

Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils,	}	56
Making wearing apparel, &c.		
Inspections of out-worker's premises—Making wearing apparel		98
Outwork in unwholesome premises—Instances		12
„ „ „ Notices served		12

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Bakers	40
Builders and Carpenters	25
Wheelwrights	7
Blacksmiths	4
Painters and Plumbers	6
Cycle Repairers, &c.	7
Bootmakers	5
Saddlers	3
Engineering Shop	1
Boat Builder	1
Organ Builder	1
Oil Merchants	4
Dressmakers	8

Total number of workshops on Register ... 112

OTHER MATTERS.

Underground Bakeries—In use at end of year 10

In March an enquiry was received from H M. Inspector of Factories in regard to the notification of employers of infectious disease in the homes of outworkers ; such information is sent either by the Sanitary Inspectors or myself and up to the present this intimation has proved sufficient without taking formal action under Section 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901.

In April a request was received from the Office of Trades Boards that leaflets with reference to the formation of a Trade Board for ready made and wholesale bespoke tailoring might be handed to outworkers in the course of our visits to the homes ; these are being left by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Infectious Diseases.

The total number of notifications received during 1910 was 214 relating to 213 cases, one being notified by two different doctors, the largest number in any year since 1900 ; the number was exceeded in only three years since the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889 was adopted in 1890, as will be seen from the following Table.

Table C.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Typhoid Fever	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Smallpox	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	TOTAL
1890	44	4	4	4	—	—	—	56
1891	276	34	7	9	2	—	—	328
1892	146	50	22	15	1	—	—	234
1893	97	22	23	15	2	1	—	160

1894	112	14	7	23	1	3	—	160
1895	40	11	13	16	2	—	—	82
1896	31	11	7	18	6	9	—	82
1897	29	25	8	17	2	—	—	81
1898	28	31	7	24	3	—	—	93
1899	91	36	18	23	1	—	—	169
1900	221	74	9	20	1	—	—	325
1901	127	29	4	23	1	—	—	184
1902	46	12	4	15	2	1	—	80
1903	15	33	2	20	—	—	—	70
1904	49	10	—	21	1	—	—	81
1905	12	2	—	17	2	—	—	33
1906	10	31	8	20	1	—	—	70
1907	36	41	4	17	1	—	—	99
1908	73	15	4	20	6	—	—	118
1909	58	18	1	9	1	—	10	97
1910	65	130	2	7	3	—	6	213

The increase in 1910 was chiefly due to the large number of cases of diphtheria, reported on fully later, but the cases of scarlet fever were also slightly more numerous in 1910 than in 1909. The details as to the cases of the various diseases notified in, and removed to Hospital from each Parish are given in Table III. at the end of this Report; a shortened summary including the numbers of deaths is given in the Table below :—

				1910		
				Cases Notified	Cases Removed	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	65	62	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	130	111	9
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	2	2	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	7	—	— (notified cases
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	6	—	6 during the year)
				<hr/> 213	<hr/> 175	<hr/> 18

SCARLET FEVER.

The 65 cases of scarlet fever were distributed over 13 parishes, the largest numbers occurring in Woodchester (23), Minchinhampton (12), Rodborough (9), and Horsley (8). Six of the Horsley cases occurred in one house at the end of the year and appear to have been connected with cases in a neighbouring district. The chief outbreaks were those at Woodchester and Minchinhampton, both of which were connected with a single school in each parish, namely the Endowed School in the former, and Amberley School in the latter, at about the same time (June and July). It appeared probable that they were related but no connection between the two groups could be established. The chief cause of the spread was apparently—as usual—the existence of mild unrecognised cases 7 of which were detected either in schools or at their homes and were subsequently notified, generally by their own medical attendants to whom the cases were referred on discovery. The numbers of children at each school dropped so considerably that, in view of the undesirability of enforcing attendance at such a time, each school was closed—Woodchester Endowed for 5 weeks from the 15th June, and Amberley Parochial for 2 weeks from the 20th June.

The chief difficulty in controlling the spread of scarlet fever in this district during the past ten years has been due to mild unrecognised cases ; efforts are made to detect them by visits to schools and to the children's homes, but even so it is almost, if not quite, impossible to discover all. I have found little evidence of recent years that parents wilfully omit to take proper care ; on the other hand, I am inclined to consider that the lack of appreciation of the importance of mild cases is mainly if not entirely due to ignorance that the symptoms (not only of scarlet fever but also of diphtheria) may be so slight as to appear scarcely more than a passing indisposition. With this in mind I drafted the accompanying leaflet which was distributed at the schools affected. Other action taken in this district with respect to scarlet fever was given in detail in my report for 1908. Up to 1909 we were very free from "return" cases but in that year five cases were possibly infected by children who had returned from Isolation Hospitals, four from ours and one from another. During 1910 there were no return cases and no deaths.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year (130) is the largest on record, being 75% above the previous maximum (74) in 1900, but as is shown in the following account of the prevalence of diphtheria in this district, the increase during 1910 is in great measure largely an apparent (as well as a real) increase, owing to the careful search which was made for mild cases and the detection by these means of about 45 to 50 which would otherwise have escaped notice altogether or been regarded as mild sore throats.

The average annual number of cases of diphtheria in the 20 years to 1909 inclusive has been 25. The average attack rate per 1,000 is 0.9, while that for Gloucestershire Administrative County (1896-1909) was 1.3. The maxima occurred in 1892 (50), 1900 (74) and 1907 (41), and the minima in 1895 and 1896 (11), 1902 (12), and 1905 (2). My predecessor, who held office up to the beginning of 1900, appears to have noted association of insanitary conditions with local outbreaks, but in the last ten years I have been able to make out no such definite connection in the relation of cause and effect. In 1890 an outbreak in Nailsworth was regarded by him as spread by the Girls' School, the sanitary condition of which was unsatisfactory: the increase the following year (1891) was associated with a very heavy rainfall.

The annual number of cases gradually fell from 50 in 1892 to 11 in 1896 and 1897, and increased, also gradually, to 36 in 1899, and suddenly to 74 in 1900. Of these 74, 55 occurred in the 2 parishes in connection with a school outbreak in the Urban District of Nailsworth, 15 of the cases being removed to a temporary hospital opened in that town. The next outbreak with 29 cases occurred in the winter of 1902-3, in connection with the public elementary school in Horsley: in the course of this outbreak I found two children attending the school with extensive membrane. No arrangements had been made up to that time for bacteriological examinations, but I was then (October, 1903) authorised to arrange with Dr. Washbourn to undertake examinations for six months and shortly afterwards the County Council entered into an agreement with Professor Stanley Kent, of University College, Bristol, to make examinations for the whole of the county.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SCARLET FEVER.

Several cases of Scarlet Fever have recently occurred in this neighbourhood and it would appear that the spread of the disease has been due to mild cases, the serious nature of which has escaped recognition by parents and guardians.

The chief early symptoms of the disease are **Headache, Sickness, Furred Tongue,** and **Sore Throat,** followed in about 24 hours by a **Red Blush or Rash** particularly on the chest. The illness may be very slight and one or more of the above symptoms may be absent.

Parents and Guardians are strongly advised to regard any of the above symptoms with suspicion, and to consult their doctor without delay.

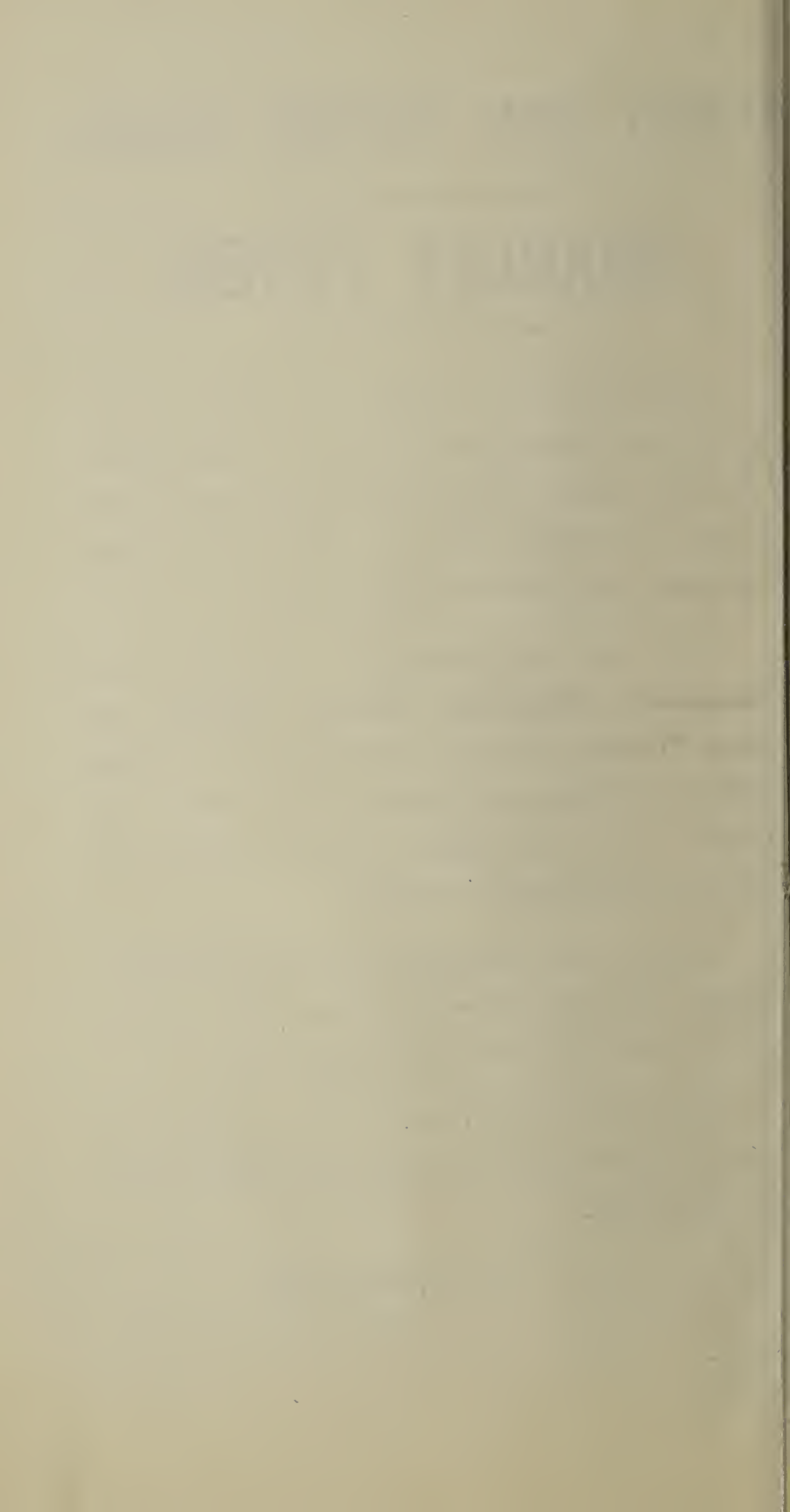
Under the Public Health Acts any person who exposes infected persons or infected things is liable to a fine of £5.

J. M. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health.

Stroud.

1000/6/10.



The following two years (1904 and 1905) only 12 sporadic cases were notified.* The next outbreak occurred in the winter of 1906 and 1907 in connection with a school at Whiteshill, 32 cases being notified: systematic examinations were made of the children and swabs were taken by Dr. Whitley and myself, with the result that the outbreak was kept under control without closing the school. Thirty-one further cases occurred in 1907 in nine parishes. In 1908 and 1909 only 33 sporadic cases were notified and were spread over 14 parishes. The fatality percentage decreased from 28.3 in 1890-2 to 8.0 in 1908-10.

* The Stroud Joint Isolation Hospital at Cainscross was opened on the 29th December, 1904.

Such was the history of the district up to the end of 1909: during the present year 130 cases have been notified, the largest number on record, the previous maximum being 74 in 1900. The cases have been spread over 11 parishes, 51 occurring in King's Stanley, 40 in Stonehouse, 14 in Rodborough, 7 in Minchinhampton, 6 in Randwick, 5 in Chalford, 2 each in Woodchester and Whiteshill, and one each in Painswick, Cainscross and Leonard Stanley.

The Stonehouse outbreak occurred in February and March, 29 cases being notified in the eight weeks ending 2nd April. Ten of these were boys with very mild attacks in connection with a large boarding school, the exact nature of the illness in the majority of cases being detected only by bacteriological examinations. The remaining 19 cases occurred (in connection with the elementary school) in 10 houses—5 in one house, 3 in one, 2 in three, and 1 in each of the five houses. The first case was notified on the 1st February and was followed by two more in the same house the next day, and another four days later: the origin of these cases was very obscure until it was discovered that a brother had had a slight sore throat in the middle of the previous month and was still infective. Steps were at once taken to detect other mild unrecognised cases by systematic bacteriological examinations of suspects at school and at home, and eight such cases were discovered. Finally children who had been absent from school for unexplained reasons were allowed to return to school only after bacteriological examination by Dr. Blake (one of the school medical inspectors). The last case in connection with these examinations was notified on the 4th March. Similar steps were taken in other parishes in which cases of the disease had occurred, a total of 68 swabs being taken from persons who presented suspicious symptoms or who had been in special contact with known cases during this outbreak.

The remaining 11 cases in Stonehouse occurred—1 in May, 1 in June, 5 in July (including two recognised by bacteriological examinations to have recurrent attacks five months after discharge from hospital) and 4 in November. These 11 occurred in eight houses and included two children (sisters) who earlier in the year were found to have suspicious organisms in their noses or throats without symptoms. The 40 cases resulted in two deaths.

In King's Stanley no cases had occurred for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years until January of the present year, when three were notified from one house in an entirely different part of the parish to that of the recent outbreak, and one case in the part lately affected—namely a child in attendance at the Church of England School. In May a young adult had an attack. The present outbreak affected the Council School alone and was limited to the infants, and Standards I. and II. It began in September, when a boy attending the Council Infants' School was notified (8th September) after the summer holidays. Twelve days later (20th September) another case was notified, the onset being about the same time as the first, but enquiries led to no definite result. Nine days later (29th September) three children in one family were notified with onsets 20 days later than the first cases, and then two further children two days later (1st and 3rd October).

Visits to the school led to no clue, and further traces were lost by the closure of the school for three weeks (30th September to 24th October) on account of measles, 39 cases of that disease occurring amongst the infants and in Standard 1, with 60 children. While the school was closed three primary cases of diphtheria were notified, probably infected before the closure.

The second day after re-opening another primary case was notified. On a visit to the school it was found that large numbers of the children had nasal catarrh, and one boy, of whom there was clinically some suspicion, gave a suspicious nasal swab. At a later stage a positive swab was taken from his throat. The occurrence of two more primary cases led to a further visit to the school and six nasal swabs were taken, one child, who presented no marked symptoms, alone giving a positive result, but the organism was in free growth. The following day every child present was examined and swabs were taken from all children in Standards II., I. and the infants. Of the 21 results only two were positive, one a sister of the last boy and the other a brother of a boy who was notified a day or two later, and two were returned as suspicious. The school closed itself automatically the following day (7th November). The total number of cases notified during the two months was 45 (including 2 adults) in 25 houses, 43 children of the total 73 in these houses being affected. No case has been notified since the 21st November (except one from another part of the parish which proved not to be diphtheria), the last clinical case occurring a fortnight previously. The total number of cases during the year in this parish has been 51 in 29 houses, but that the number is so large is chiefly due to the cases which have been recognised mainly by bacteriological results, and which would otherwise have escaped detection, namely, about 25. These, however, include a brother and sister who were found to be suffering from nasal diphtheria, and who were probably in great measure responsible for the extension of the outbreak.† In all 90 specimens were taken, the only two showing diphtheria in free growth being these two children. Eighteen showed scanty growth, 16 suspicious organisms, while the remaining 54 were negative.

† The virulence of the type of the disease in this outbreak was shown by the severity of several of the cases, and by the fact that two of the nurses in the hospital—one of whom had a bad attack—sickened with the disease almost for the first time.

The 14 cases in Rodborough were distributed over ten months, one being notified in March, one in June, three in August, two in September, two in October, four in November and one in December—5 in one house, 3 in another, 2 in a third, and one in each of four houses. Two of these cases were recognised only on bacteriological examination. The chief interest in the Rodborough cases lies in the group of five patients in one house: a sister and brother were removed to hospital on the 3rd and 5th of August respectively, the former dying shortly after admission. The brother was in Hospital nearly nine weeks and was not discharged until four negative swabs had been obtained. Shortly after his return home he re-developed a nasal discharge but, in spite of warning, his parents did not call in a doctor. Fifteen days after his return home his brother sickened and 10 days later his sister, and all three were taken to the hospital, the nasal discharge proving to be diphtheria.

The remaining 25 cases call for no special comment. They were distributed over eight parishes and were sporadic in character.

During the year nine deaths were certified as due to diphtheria but four further deaths occurred in houses from which cases of diphtheria were afterwards notified, and in the light of the later events it is possible that these were also due to the disease. Including these four deaths the fatality is 10 per 100 cases. Of the 111 cases removed to Hospital 9 died, a percentage of 8.1.

The experience of which the above is a short account shows:—

(1) That up to the end of 1909 with the exception of the school outbreaks in 1900 at Amberley and Woodchester, in 1902-3 at Horsley and in 1906-7 at Whiteshill, there have been no epidemics of diphtheria for the past 20 years, though sporadic cases and small localised outbreaks occurred from time to time. The average attack rate for this district was 0.9 as compared with 1.3 for the county as a whole.

(2) During 1910 there has been a greatly increased incidence of this disease, chiefly due to three school outbreaks, two at Stonehouse and one at King's Stanley, though in addition there have been small localised outbreaks of 2 to 6 cases in Rodborough, Minchinhampton and Randwick.

(3.) The prevalence at King's Stanley was greatly accentuated owing to a preceding and contemporaneous epidemic of measles, which appeared to have rendered the nasal mucous membrane specially susceptible; over one-third of the cases had nasal discharge, and the chief causes of the spread of the disease appear to have been the brother and sister found to have nasal diphtheria, though clinically the discharge was indistinguishable from that noticed in several other children who were not found to be infective.

(4.) The very marked increase during 1910 in the numbers was in great measure due to the systematic search for cases, not only by myself and Dr. Blake, but also by the medical attendants who were urged to examine all brothers and sisters of their patients. In this way some 25 of the 51 King's Stanley cases were detected.

The methods of dealing with cases of diphtheria are:

(1.) The removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital—108—85.0 per cent.—of the total 127 cases notified were so removed. Excluding the 10 cases in the Stonehouse Boarding School, the percentage removed was 92.3. As a rule the patient is removed within an hour or two of the notification, which is almost invariably received at once by telephone

(2.) Visits and enquiries as to the case at the home of the patient.

(3.) Disinfection of the house by the Sanitary Inspector by the burning of sulphur. Before he leaves the house a printed copy of directions as to cleansing and disinfection is handed to the occupier.

(4.) Disinfection of bedding in steam disinfectors.

(5.) In the case of children, notices are sent to the schools, and visits are paid for enquiry, as to suspicious absentees and examination of suspects.

(6.) Swabbing of contacts and suspects by the medical attendants and by the Medical Officer of Health or Dr. Blake.

(7.) Since 1907 the Council have agreed to supply antitoxin free for prophylactic purposes, but the occasions on which this concession has been of service have been few.

(8.) Before discharge from the Hospital two negative swabs from the throat and one from the nose at intervals are obtained

(9.) On discharge from Hospital, a card of instructions is handed to the friends with important words underlined, and notices are sent to the schools.

(10.) In view of the special circumstances both at Stonehouse and at King's Stanley, no child who had been absent from school was re-admitted until after examination by Dr. Blake, and a negative swab had been obtained.

I venture to think that the above account of the prevalence of diphtheria and of the measures taken by the Council shows that though the number of cases during 1910 has been large there is little, if any, scope for improvement in the procedure. Indeed, the very action of the Council has very greatly increased the apparent prevalence of the disease.

In the course of my investigations I have discovered no evidence that the cause of the spread is in any way attributable to other than personal infection, though there have been found the usual insanitary conditions of rural districts, such as foul privy vaults, which are so very objectionable on æsthetic grounds as well as from the pollution of air and soil.

King Stanley is undrained, but Stonehouse was sewered in 1886, and Rodborough in 1902. How far the exceptional rainfall of the year and the corresponding dampness of air and soil has conduced to the general distribution of the disease, it is difficult to say, but it may have had some predisposing influence. In this connection it is interesting to note that my predecessor in 1891 observed that the increase in the number of notifications on 1890 was associated with an excess of rain causing a water logged soil.

An Important Order—the Diphtheria Antitoxin (outside London) Order, 1910,—was issued by the Local Government Board on 15th August, 1910, under which the District Councils are authorised to supply antitoxin not only for prophylactic but also for curative purposes, outside the Isolation Hospital. On receipt of this Order I made a Special Report to the Council which was printed and circulated: in this report I gave an account of the prevalence of diphtheria and of the reduction of the fatality of the disease under antitoxin treatment and further mentioned that in special cases the prophylactic use of antitoxin might be desirable. On the other hand its general application for preventive purpose must be pursued with caution, in that its use is liable in certain cases to produce hypersensitiveness and it is possible that, should it be necessary to administer antitoxin later for curative purposes, unpleasant and, in rare cases, fatal results may follow; this does not apply to its use for curative purposes on consecutive days. The District Council did not agree to authorise the issue of antitoxin for curative purposes.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Two cases of this disease were notified during the year, one in Stonehouse and one in Caincross, the origin of both being obscure; both patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital, one dying 4 days and the other 3 weeks after admission.

During the past ten years only 29 cases of this disease were notified, while during the previous ten years the number was 121. This reduction cannot but be regarded as in great measure due to the improvements effected in the sanitary condition of the District.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Three cases were notified. One was an unmarried girl who was attended by a doctor and a nurse, and who died. Another was a case of puerperal scarlet fever, attended by a doctor, whilst the third was attended by a doctor and a woman acting as monthly nurse.

ERYSIPELAS.

The number of cases notified (7) occurring in five parishes is the lowest on record since 1890, and 10 below the average of the previous 20 years.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Six further cases were notified during the year under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1908, making a total of 16 notified under this Order. By the end of 1910 nine had died, 1 had removed to another district and 1 had disappeared, leaving 5 resident in the district at the end of the year of whom 2 are children of 8 and 13 years, boarded out at Painswick. Paper handkerchiefs are supplied to patients and instructions given to them, and houses where deaths have occurred are disinfected. The number of houses disinfected during 1910 was 20.

PLAGUE.

Our attention was drawn to this disease in November by the Local Government Board in view of the cases that had occurred in Suffolk. The letter was accompanied by a descriptive Memorandum on the disease drawn up by their Medical Officer. The precautions to be taken are (1) notification of cases, (2) isolation and observation of contacts (3) protection of persons exposed to disease, by plague prophylactic, (4) removal and destruction of heaps of refuse and waste foods, and (5) destruction of rats. The disease is transmitted by the rat flea. It is of the utmost importance that all these measures should be carried out thoroughly, and there is no reason for delaying action until cases of the disease occur. Refuse of all kinds should never be allowed to accumulate near dwellings, and as it appears that rats serve little if any useful purpose, their extermination might well be commenced forthwith. In any case undue fatality amongst rats for unexplained reasons must be regarded with suspicion and a definite rat campaign must be commenced at once.

Copies of the Memorandum were sent on the 20th December, 1910, with a covering letter to every Medical Practitioner in the neighbourhood.

Isolation Hospital.

Dr. Blake has drawn up the following summary with respect to the admissions, discharges and average period of detention of cases in Hospital.

STROUD JOINT ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	En- teric	Other Diseases	Total
Cases in Hospital 1st } January, 1910 }	16	14	3	—	33
Admissions during 1910	77	122	2	3	204
Total ...	93	136	5	3	237
Cases discharged during 1910	86	93	3	3	185
Deaths during 1910	—	10	2	—	12
Cases in Hospital 31st } December, 1910 }	7	33	—	—	40
Total ...	93	136	5	3	237
Average number of days in Hospital calculated on the discharges and deaths during 1910 }	49.25	39.11	59.20	13.33	45.43

Vital Statistics.

Birth and Death Rates are generally calculated on the populations of districts at the middle of each year. At a period of nine years after the last and one year before the next Census the estimate of the population must necessarily be to a certain extent a matter of guess work, and, for this reason while the usual rates have been calculated and are here given, it will be preferable to postpone any special observations until more certain figures are available. Meanwhile it may be mentioned that all figures have been kept in such a form that average male and female death rates for each parish and various diseases can readily be ascertained. The rates in this report are calculated on an estimated population of 27,149.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during 1910 was 519—248 males and 271 females—13 more than in 1909 (506) the lowest number recorded. The birth rate per 1000 is 19·1, which is below the average of the previous ten years (19·9). The extent to which the birth rate has fallen during the past thirty-five years will be seen in Table D. The average rate in 1906—1910 is 35·1% lower than in 1875—1880. The figures and rates for the individual parishes will be found in Tables E. and II.

14 of the births or 2·7% were illegitimate; the average for the previous 8 years was 3·2%.

Table D.

		Birth Rate		Death Rate		Infantile Mortality
1875—1880	...	29·9	...	18·0	...	136
1881—1885	...	28·9	...	16·6	...	110
1886—1890	...	27·8	...	15·8	...	103
1891—1895	...	25·2	...	16·2	...	110
1896—1900	...	22·7	...	14·5	...	96
1901—1905	...	20·3	...	13·1	...	80
1906—1910	...	19·4	...	13·6	...	69

DEATHS.

329 deaths occurred in the district during the year; of these 14 took place in Institutions receiving sick persons, namely 12 in the Isolation Hospital (one of which did not belong to the district) and 2 in the Cotswold Sanatorium both of whom belonged to other districts. 54 persons belonging to this district died beyond it, namely 28 in the Union Workhouse, 11 in the General Hospital, 13 in the County Asylum, and 1 in the Wotton Nursing Home, Gloucester, while one boy committed suicide on the Great Western Railway in Stroud. The total deaths for the district are thus 380, a rate per 1000 of the population of 14·0 which is below that for 1909 (15·0) but above the average of the previous ten years (13·4). Corrected for the age and sex distribution of the population the rate becomes 13·0, that for England and Wales being 13·4. As will be seen from Table D, the death rate fell from 18·0 in 1875—80 to 13·6 in 1906—10, a decrease of 24·4% whereas the decrease in the birth rate in the same period was 35·1%. The detailed figures and averages for the individual parishes will be found in Tables E, II. and IV., while a chart of the rates forms a frontispiece for this Report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of infants dying under the age of one year was 41, a rate per 1000 births of 79 which is the highest since 1905. It would not appear that this increase is more than accidental as the average rate has fallen from 136 in 1875—80 to 69 in 1906—10, a decrease of nearly 50% (Table D). The illegitimate infantile mortality, however, remains high being 214 per 1000 during 1910.

Detailed rates and figures will be found in Tables E, II. and V.

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

The number of deaths which were not certified by a Medical Practitioner was 37, 9·7% of total deaths. The number would have been considerably less, but for an unusually large number of suicides, viz. 7; the total recorded in the previous 30 years being 55.

TABLE E.
Parochial Rates,

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANTILE MORTALITY.										
1910 and Averages 1900—1909.										
PARISH	Estim- ated popula- tion 1910	BIRTH RATE.			DEATH RATE.			INFANTILE MORTALITY.		
		1910		Aver'ge Rate	1910		Aver'ge Rate	1910		Average Rate
		Births	Rate		Dea'hs	Rate		Dea'hs	Rate	
Bisley ..	1867	43	23·0	19·6	24	12·9	13·6	5	116	77
Chalford ..	2850	46	16·1	20·2	38	13·3	13·3	3	65	69
Miserden ..	352	5	14·2	20·9	2	5·7	10·2	0	—	39
Horsley ..	961	32	33·3	28·7	17	17·7	17·8	0	—	69
Minchinh'pt'n	3556	65	18·3	19·1	53	14·9	13·65	5	77	71
Painswick ..	2434	38	15·6	19·8	45	18·5	14·5	4	105	74
Cranham ..	325	6	18·5	12·6	3	9·2	12·3	2	333	122
Pitchcombe ..	210	3	14·3	12·4	2	9·5	12·8	0	—	74
Rodborough ..	3768	85	22·6	21·5	54	14·3	11·6	6	71	82
King's Stanley	1719	36	20·9	19·5	24	14·0	14·5	2	56	77
Woodchester	777	10	12·9	18·7	11	14·2	13·7	1	100	87
Stonehouse ..	2368	40	16·9	16·4	23	9·7	12·4	2	50	92
Cainscross ..	2182	34	15·6	19·8	33	15·1	13·4	3	88	60
LeonardStan'y	597	10	16·8	20·2	6	10·1	15·1	2	200	77
Randwick ..	739	14	18·9	19·9	9	12·2	12·9	1	71	107
Thrupp ..	1201	19	15·8	18·3*	16	13·3	12·7	2	105	30*
Whiteshill ..	1243	33	26·6	24·0*	20	16·1	12·8	3	91	103*
STROUD R.D.	27,149	519	19·1	19·9	380	14·0	13·4	41	79	75

*1901—1909.

Inquests were held in 32 cases (8.4% of deaths) with the following verdicts :—

NATURAL CAUSES.

Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	7
Teething and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1
Exhaustion after diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	1
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary embolism	...	...	...	...	1
Old age and exposure	...	...	...	...	1
Chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Undefined	...	...	...	...	2—17

ACCIDENTS.

Drowning	...	...	...	...	2
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	2
Falls—Into well	...	...	1	...	
From bedroom window			1	...	
Fractured thigh	...	...	1	...	
			—	...	3
Run over by train	...	...	...	...	1— 8

SUICIDES.

Hanging	...	...	...	...	3
In front of train	...	...	...	...	2
Cutting throat	...	...	...	...	1
Shooting	...	...	...	...	1— 7—32

The ascribed causes of death for the 5 deaths on which inquests were not held were :—

1. Male	...	20 minutes—	Malformation, inanition.
2. Female	...	30 „	—Inanition.
3. Male	...	4 days	—Premature birth.
4. Female	...	46 years	—Cerebral hæmorrhage.
5. Female	...	71 „	—Heart failure.

Rainfall.

I have again to express my indebtedness to the following gentlemen who have kindly given me their rainfall records for 1910, and to thank them for sending me the information :—

E Armitage, Esq.	Rev. C. Marriott.
C. J. Bowstead, Esq.	Robert B. Martin, Esq.
S. Butt, Esq.	W. A. Sibly, Esq.
Sir William H. Marling, Bart.	W. J. Stanton, Esq.

The summary of the records is given in Table F. It will be noticed that the rainfall was greatly above the average at all stations, the greatest difference (on an average of 21 years)— $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches—occurring at Stanley Park. On the average of the previous ten years the months of excessive rainfall during 1910 in order were December, February, November, August and June, while in March and September the rainfall was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the average. The number of wet days registered at Wycliffe College was the highest for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Stanton describes 1910 as “A cold ungenial year”; and Mr. Sibly concludes his remarks by saying “in consequence of the wet and absence of sun, the year was good for roots and bad for fruits, but human beings seem to have found it unusually healthy, although trying to the temper.”

TABLE F.

Rainfall, 1910 and Averages.

1910.	Park Farm Lypiatt.	Cheringt'n Rectory.	Hyde Grange, Chalford.	Str'tt'rd Lodge, Stroud.	Stanley Park, Stroud.	The Croft, Westrip Ranw'k	Springfield Hayw'dend St'nehouse	Wycliffe College, Stone- house.
	690 ft. O.D.	520 ft. O.D.	528 ft. O.D.	150 ft. O.D.	365 ft. O.D.	300 ft. O.D.	133 ft. O.D.	124 ft. O.D.
January ...	2.35	2.13	2.77	2.11	2.63	2.23	2.42	2.32
February	5.06	3.48	4.99	3.88	4.53	3.76	3.55	3.63
March ...	0.78	0.57	0.73	0.75	0.72	0.88	0.65	0.77
April ...	2.82	2.19	2.76	2.31	2.40	2.05	2.32	2.12
May ...	1.66	1.25	1.90	1.20	1.43	0.98	1.12	1.41
June ...	4.21	4.60	4.44	4.09	4.72	3.74	3.95	4.02
July ...	2.65	2.00	2.11	2.00	2.30	1.87	2.21	2.22
August ...	4.44	3.91	4.58	4.07	4.96	4.51	4.49	4.53
September	0.69	0.32	0.35	0.54	0.62	0.57	0.51	0.55
October ...	3.17	3.15	3.44	3.48	4.09	3.10	3.47	3.83
November	4.68	2.67	4.68	3.94	4.57	3.21	3.94	3.87
December	6.07	4.28	6.41	5.24	6.03	4.22	4.71	4.82
1910	38.58	30.55	39.16	33.61	39.00	31.12	33.34	34.09
Average...	30.97 1899-1909	27.92 1896-1909	31.38 1895-1909	28.15 1897-1909	29.50 1889-1909		28.13 1881-1909	26.60 1890-1909
No. of wet days, 1910		219		193	190	174		201

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

District No. 1.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

Sanitary work completed in the year ending
December 31st, 1910.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER DIRECTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

No. of Cases visited and reported on	...	...	...	18
„ houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	16
„ do. do. disinfected	...	...	...	16
„ cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	13
„ printed rules and leaflets left at houses where disease occurred	...	...	...	32
„ notice of disease to Head Teachers of Schools	...	...	...	7
„ visits and re-visits to houses	...	...	...	42
„ phthisis cases visited and reported on	...	...	...	8
„ houses in which cases occurred	...	...	...	8
„ do. do. disinfected	...	...	...	5
„ visits and re-visits to houses	...	...	...	13

HOUSES.

No. of plans for proposed dwelling-houses	...	...	...	7
„ houses built	...	...	...	7
„ investigations <i>re</i> unfit for habitation	...	...	...	7
„ houses for which notices were served under section 15 Housing, Town Planning	...	...	...	2
„ do. do. remedied	...	...	...	2
„ houses for which notices were served under sections of Public Health Act	...	...	...	3
„ do. do. remedied	...	...	...	3
„ houses from which filthy bedding was removed and destroyed	...	...	...	1
„ overcrowding reported	...	...	...	2
„ do. abated	...	...	...	2

HOUSE DRAINS.

No. of tested	...	...	...	...	...	45
„ provided with proper ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ insanitary traps taken out and replaced by stoneware gullies	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ old drains taken up relaid and tested	...	...	...	...	...	17
„ drains and appliances found defective and made sound	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ houses connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ sanitary drains of factories connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ water closets provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ water closets newly provided with flushing cisterns..	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ minor investigations reported	...	...	...	...	...	65

SEWERS.

No. of extentions	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ do. tests made	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ do. visits superintending	..	...	...	...	...	12
„ sewers cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ repairs to sewers	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ kerbing repairs round man hole covers	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ man hole covers repaired with wood blocks	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ man holes inspected and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	69
„ lamp holes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ connections attended to	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ saddle junctions fixed	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ inspection of flushing chambers	...	...	...	...	...	27
„ repairs do. do.	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ new flushing arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ sewage flow gaugings taken	...	...	...	...	...	8

THRURP AND BRIMSCOMBE DRAINAGE.

No. of plans submitted, investigated and approved	...	...	...	...	4
„ permissions granted to connect to sewer	...	...	...	...	4
„ connections to sewer attended to	...	...	...	...	4
„ dwelling-houses drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	3
„ factories drained to sewer (sanitary only)...	...	...	...	...	2

PAINSWICK DRAINAGE.

No. of plans submitted, investigated and approved	...	...	...	...	17
„ permissions granted to connect to sewer	...	...	...	...	18
„ connections to sewer attended to	...	...	...	...	17
„ dwelling-houses drained to sewer	...	...	...	...	19
„ factories drained to sewer (sanitary only)...	...	...	...	...	1

THRUPP AND BRIMSCOMBE DRAINAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

No. of visits to works	...	...	...	...	129
„ filter beds cleared out and new filtering material replaced	...	...	...	...	1

THRUPP AND RODBOROUGH DRAINAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

No. of visits to works	...	..	...	...	121
„ filter beds provided with additional effluent distributing channels	...	...	...	...	3

PAINSWICK DRAINAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

No. of Visits to works	114
------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PRIVIES, EARTH CLOSETS, ETC.

No. of privy vaults emptied and disinfected	...	...	...	78
„ do. abolished	...	...	...	23
„ defective privy vaults made good	...	...	...	4
„ water closets in place of privy vaults	...	...	...	15
„ earth closets do. do.	...	...	...	12
„ earth closets cleansed	...	...	...	3
„ privy buildings repaired, lime-washed, etc.	...	...	...	15

RIVER POLLUTION.

No. of matters dealt with	8
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

SCAVENGING.

Carried out by contractor, supervision given, and disinfectants supplied by Inspector.

No. of visits to refuse tip	29
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS.

No. of removals from ash-pits, etc.	41
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of cases enquired into and reported	1
---	-----	-----	-----	---

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS TO SCHOOLS.

No. of visits of inspections	...	...	...	...	32
„ sanitary matters dealt with	...	..	...	...	1
„ re-arrangements of sanitary matters in hand	...	...	...	...	2
„ visits to schools <i>re</i> infectious disease	...	...	...	...	5

BAKEHOUSES.

No. of retail bakehouses in the district	...	...	...	13
„ do. do. periodically inspected	...	...	...	13
„ notices to cleanse, lime-wash, etc.	...	...	...	8

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. of private slaughter-houses in the district	...	...	...	6
„ do. do. periodically inspected	...	...	...	6
„ notices to cleanse and lime-wash	..	...	...	2
„ do. do. meat store	...	...	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of samples taken for analysis	...	...	...	5
„ certificates granted under section 6 Public Health (Water) Act	...	...	...	6
„ wells unfit and filled in	...	...	...	1
„ new wells, water examined found good	...	...	...	1
„ notices to owners to put on water-from mains	...	...	...	1
„ public supplies inspected	...	...	...	13
„ do. do. improved	...	...	...	2

DAIRIES, COW SHEDS, AND MILK STORES.

No. of persons carrying on this trade	...	...	...	70
„ inspections, dairies, cow sheds, etc.	...	...	...	62
„ notices served, <i>re</i> contravention of regulations	...	...	...	16
„ do. do. do. complied with	...	...	...	16

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of notices served	...	...	...	9
„ do. complied with	...	...	...	9

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

No. of factories under inspection	...	...	...	15
„ inspections made	...	...	...	18
„ factories, new sanitary arrangements	...	...	...	3
„ contraventions of Act dealt with	...	...	...	2
„ workshops under inspection	...	...	...	30
„ contraventions of Act dealt with	...	...	...	2
„ inspections of out-workers' premises	...	...	...	38
„ workrooms cleaned upon notice to occupier	...	...	...	4
„ Board of Trade circulars F. 27 delivered to out-workers in the tailoring trade	...	...	...	23

PETROLEUM ACT.

No. of licenses granted to store petroleum	...	...	...	9
„ do. do carbide of calcium	...	...	...	3

CANAL BOATS.

No. of visits to the canal	...	...	...	61
„ boats inspected	...	...	...	22
„ contraventions of Section 3 Canal Boats Act 1877	...	...	...	2
„ do. do. do. remedied	...	...	...	2

CLERICAL.

No. of official letters	...	...	...	292
„ notices served	...	...	...	236
„ statutory notices served	...	...	...	10
„ notices outstanding (work in hand)	...	...	...	5

(Signed) ALBERT BAILEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

January, 1911.

STROUD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

District No. 2.

Sanitary Inspector's Report

of the Sanitary Work completed in the year
ending December 31st, 1910.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER DIRECTION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

No. of cases enquired into	...	...	...	...	190
„ visits and re-visits	...	...	...	...	260
„ houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	139
„ cases of illegal exposure	...	...	...	...	0
„ precaution circulars issued	...	...	...	...	81

HOUSES.

No. of notices served under Housing and Town Planning Act 1909	...	...	...	...	3
„ do. complied with	do.	do.	do.	...	1
„ houses erected and in course of erection	...	...	...	...	34
„ do. repaired and made habitable	...	...	...	...	9
„ do. cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	14

OVERCROWDING.

No. of cases investigated, notices served	...	...	...	...	8
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	7

HOUSE DRAINS.

No. of houses newly connected to public sewers	...	...	...	...	72
„ house drains do do.	...	...	...	...	87
„ defective drains relaid and tested	...	...	...	...	40
„ drains cleared and ventilated	...	...	...	...	21
„ bath waste pipes and scullery waste pipes dealt with	...	...	...	...	19
„ stoneware sanitary gullies provided	...	...	...	...	27

WATER CLOSETS.

No. of water closets fitted with new flushing cisterns	...	...	...	...	22
„ water closets provided in place of privies	...	...	...	...	45
„ water closets repaired, limewashed and ventilated	...	...	...	...	17

URINALS.

No. of urinals repaired, cleansed and limewashed	19
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

PUBLIC SEWERS.

No. of extension of sewer	...	...	...	...	1
„ manhole covers re-blocked in roadways	...	...	...	...	3
„ repairs in connection with sewers	...	...	...	...	3
„ repairs to sewage works fence	...	...	...	...	1
„ sewer ventilation pipes re-painted	...	...	...	...	3
„ visits and inspection of manholes and siphons	...	...	...	...	75

PRIVIES, ASHPITS AND EARTH CLOSETS.

No. of supervision of privy vaults cleared by local arrangements	...	...	...	...	22
„ notices served to empty privy vaults	...	...	...	...	96
„ privies reconstructed or repaired and limewashed	...	...	...	...	48
„ earth closets limewashed and dealt with	...	...	...	...	22
„ ashpits cleared and disinfected on notice	..	...	...	...	31

SCHOOL CLOSETS, URINALS AND ASHPITS.

No. of schools visited respecting sanitary arrangements	...	17
„ do. provided with improved drainage ventilation	...	1

WATER SUPPLY.

No. of water samples submitted for examination	...	...	6
„ wells cleansed and water supply improved	...	...	5
„ well new covered and protected	...	...	1
„ notices served to provide water supply	...	...	4
„ certificates issued to owners <i>re</i> water supplies	...	...	21
„ houses for which certificates were issued	...	...	34

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No. of cases of offal boiling dealt with and abated	...	2
---	-----	---

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. of slaughter houses inspected and re-visited	...	...	26
„ notices to cleanse and limewash walls	...	...	10
„ do. to repair floor	...	...	1

FATORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of factories inspected	...	...	...	...	52
„ workshops do.	...	...	...	...	57
„ workplaces do.	...	...	...	...	30
„ outworkers premises inspected	...	...	...	...	60
„ circulars issued to outworkers	...	...	...	...	33
„ repairs and improved sanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	34

BAKEHOUSES.

No. of bakehouses inspected and re-visits made	...	...	27
„ notices to clean and limewash same	...	...	9

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

No. of persons engaged in dairy business and under supervision	...	...	...	...	66
„ visits and re-visits to dairies, milk stores, and cowsheds	...	...	...	...	98
„ notices served to repair, cleanse, and limewash complied with	...	..	...	...	13

CANAL BOATS.

No of canal boats inspected	...	...	...	...	25
„ do. found registered	...	...	...	...	25
„ compliance made to notice, certificate given	...			...	1

PETROLEUM ACTS.

No. of licenses granted to store petroleum			6
--	-----	-----	--	--	---

COAL GAS ESCAPES.

No. of escapes of gas	...	...	...	...	2
„ explosions of gas	...	...	...	...	1

GIPSY DWELLINGS.

No. of visits and inspection of gipsy quarters			5
--	-----	-----	--	--	---

ANIMALS KEPT SO AS TO BE A NUISANCE.

No. of notices served, compliance and abatement...	...				43
--	-----	--	--	--	----

ACCUMULATIONS OF OFFENSIVE REFUSE.

No. of removals and compliance to notices served	...				67
--	-----	--	--	--	----

ANTHRAX.

No. of inspections and enquiry <i>re</i> Anthrax			3
--	-----	-----	--	--	---

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

No. of persons against whom proceedings were taken	...				
„ convictions, costs paid by defendants	...	...	

CLERICAL WORK.

No. of official letters written	...	...	...	...	360
„ notices served	...	...	...	...	226
„ notices complied with	...	...	...	...	220
„ do. in hand	...	...	...	...	4

(Signed) JOHN HALL,
Sanitary Inspector.

January, 1911.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estima- ted to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institu- tions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate*	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate*
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births regis- tered.	Number.	Rate*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	27,840	556	20.0	46	83	356	12.8	4	4	42	394	14.2
1901	27,769	572	20.6	41	72	315	11.3	3	3	50	362	13.0
1902	27,702	553	20.0	50	90	330	11.9	6	6	45	369	13.3
1903	27,630	590	21.4	43	73	318	11.5	9	9	36	345	12.5
1904	27,565	541	19.6	45	83	320	11.6	6	6	28	342	12.4
1905	27,494	555	20.2	47	85	335	12.2	4	3	63	395	14.4
1906	27,422	526	19.2	38	72	289	10.5	10	7	65	347	12.6
1907	27,350	540	19.7	34	63	338	12.4	12	10	45	373	13.6
1908	27,280	553	20.3	31	56	302	11.1	9	5	51	348	12.8
1909	27,214	506	18.6	38	75	336	12.3	5	4	76	408	15.0
Averages for years 1900-1909.	27,527	549	19.9	41	75	324	11.8	7	6	50	368	13.4
1910	27,149	519	19.1	41	79	329	12.1	14	3	54	380	14.0

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

Area of District in Acres		Total Population at all ages		27,793	} At Census of 1901.
(exclusive of area		Number of inhabited houses		6,635	
covered by water) ..		Average number of persons per house		4.19	
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District		Stroud Joint Isolation Hospital, Cainscross. Cotswold Sanatorium, Cranham. Painswick Sanatorium Convalescent Home, Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Painswick.			
Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the district ..		Stroud Union Workhouse. Stroud General Hospital. Gloucester County Asylum. Royal Gloucester Infirmary.			
		Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the district ..			
		Wotton Nursing, Home, Gloucester. Great Western Railway, Stroud.			

Table III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																	NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.																			
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards	Bisley	Chalford	Miserden	Horsley	Minchin-hampton	Painswick	Cranham	Pitchcombe	Rodborough	King's Stanley	Wood-chester	Stonehouse	Cainscross	Leonard Stanley	Randwick	Thrupp	Whiteshill	Bisley	Chalford	Miserden	Horsley	Minchin-hampton	Painswick	Cranham	Pitchcombe	Rodborough	King's Stanley	Wood-chester	Stonehouse	Cainscross	Leonard Stanley	Randwick	Thrupp	Whiteshill	Total cases removed to Hospital		
Small-pox																																												
Cholera																																												
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) .. m 69 130 .. f 61 130		1 1	14 29	51 86	3 8	6 6		1 5			4 7	1 1			6 14	27 51	2 2	27 40	1 1	1 1	2 6		2 2		1 5			4 7	1 1			6 13	27 50	2 2	15 24	1 1		2 6	2 2	57 111				
Erysipelas m 4 7 .. f 3 7						4 7					1 2				1 2	1 1						1 1																						
Scarlet Fever m 32 65 .. f 33 65			1 7	25 50	5 6	1 2		2 2	1 1		4 8	4 12	1 1	1 1		3 9	1 3	14 23	1 1	1 1		1 2	1 1		2 2		4 7	4 12	1 1	1 1		2 8	1 3	14 23	1 1	1 1		1 2	1 1	31 62				
Typhus Fever																																												
Enteric Fever m 1 2 .. f 1 2				1 1		1 1													1 1	1 1																								
Relapsing Fever																																												
Continued Fever																																												
Puerperal Fever m 1 3 .. f 3 3					1 1	2 2						1 1			1 1							1 1																						
Plague																																												
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. m 3 6 .. f 3 6					2 2	3 4		1 2											2 3	1 1																								
TOTALS m 109 213 .. f 104 213		1 1	15 36	77 137	8 17	8 22		4 5	1 6		4 8	9 21	1 3	1 1		10 16	28 55	14 25	27 42	3 6	2 2	3 8	2 3	2 2	2 2	1 5		4 7	8 19	1 2	1 1		8 13	28 53	14 25	15 26	1 3		3 5	1 1	2 2	89 175		

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.—Stroud Joint Isolation Hospitals (Cainscross and Bisley).

TOTAL AVAILABLE BEDS.—56 (including 12 for Small-pox).

NUMBER OF DISEASES THAT CAN BE CONCURRENTLY TREATED—5.

Schedule B.

Stroud Rural District Council.

Table of Deaths.

Year - 1911.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—65	65 and Upwards	Bisley	Chalford	Miserden	Horsley	Minchinhampton	Painswick	Cransham	Pitchcombe	Rodborough	King's Stanley	Woodchester	Stonehouse	Cainscross	Leonard Stanley	Randwick	Thrupp	Whiteshill	In Public Institutions
Small Pox													1			1									
Measles	m 2 f 3	5	1	1	1	3							1			1			1						
Scarlet Fever	m f																								
Typhus Fever																									
Epidemic Influenza	m 3 f 4	7	1				2	1				1				2				1			1	1	
Whooping-cough	m f																								
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	m 3 f 6	9		1	2	6			1							1	2		1						3
Croup																									7
Enteric Fever	m 1 f 1	2			1		1												1						1
Asiatic Cholera																									1
Diarrhoea, Dysentery	m f	1	1													1									
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis																									
Enteritis	m 1 f 1	2	1	1								1				1									
Erysipelas																									
Puerperal Fever	m f	1				1							1												
Pyæmia	m f	1					1																1		
Cellulitis	m f	1					1		1																
Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia																									
Tuberculosis of Meninges	m f	1	1																						
Tuberculosis of Lungs	m 8 f 18	26		1	1	3	4	5	20	1	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	m 3 f 1	4		1	2	1						1				1			1			1			
Alcoholism																									
Cancer	m 15 f 21	36			1	1	8	10	18	6	10	16	2	2	3	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Premature Birth	m 6 f 3	9	6																						
Developmental Diseases	m 8 f 6	14	8																						
Old Age	m 20 f 19	39																							
Meningitis	m 1 f 3	4	1	1		1	1	1								1									
Inflammation and Softening of Brain																									
Organic Diseases of Heart	m 10 f 15	25			1	3	3	6	9				1	2		1	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	
Acute Bronchitis	m 7 f 7	14	1	3												1									
Chronic Bronchitis	m 8 f 8	16						2	3							1									
Lobar (Croupous) Pneumonia	m 5 f 2	7						1								1									
Lobular (Broncho-) Pneumonia	m 2 f 1	3	1	2									1	1											
Diseases of Stomach	m 1 f 3	4	1																						
Obstruction of Intestines	m 3 f 1	4																							
Cirrhosis of Liver	m 1 f	1																							
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	m 6 f 5	11			1	2		3	4	2	5		2	2	1	2				3					
Tumours & Other Affections of Female Genital Organs	m f	1																							
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	m 3 f	3																							
Deaths by accident or Negligence	m 6 f 2	8	1	2	1																				
Deaths by Suicide	m 3 f 4	7																							
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes	m 13 f 12	25	1	2	1																				
Pleurisy																									
Other Respiratory	m 1 f 1	2																							
Diabetes	m 1 f 1	2																							
Apoplexy	m 15 f 22	37																							
All other Causes	m 29 f 19	48	2	2	4	5	2	3	12	7	16		3	4	2	6	1	1							
ALL CAUSES	m 184 f 196	380	23	41	8	15	8	19	9	18	57	121	79	166	10	24	21	38	2	7	17	29	53	17	45





Infantile Mortality

Deaths from stated causes in

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	5-6 Months.	7-12 Months.
All Causes,	Certified	4 } 9 5 }	1 } 4 3 }	4 } 4	2 } 2	11 } 19 8 }	1	1
	Uncertified	2 } 3 1 }				2 } 3 1 }		
Measles								
Diarrhœa, all forms							1	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis								
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh								
Premature Birth		4 } 7 3 }		1 } 1		5 } 8 3 }		
Congenital Defects		1 } 4 3 }	1 } 1	1 } 1	1 } 1	4 } 7 3 }	1	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus			1 } 1	1 } 1		1 } 2 1 }		
Tuberculous Meningitis								
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)								
Convulsions								
Bronchitis								
Laryngitis		1 } 1				1 } 1		
Pneumonia			1 } 1			1 } 1		
Suffocation, overlying			1 } 1		1 } 1	1 } 2 1 }		
Other causes				1 } 1		1 } 1		
		6 } 12 6 }	1 } 4 3 }	4 } 4	2 } 2	13 } 22 9 }	1	1

Population estimated at 100,000.
 Births in the Year. { Legitimate, 505.
 { Illegitimate, 14.
 Deaths from all causes, 14.

V.

Infant Mortality during the Year 1910.

Months under One Year of Age.

3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.		4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
11) 19 8) 3	2) 3 1) 1	1	1) 1	2) 4 2) 2	2) 3 1) 1	1) 2 1) 1	2) 2	1) 1	1) 1	1) 1	21) 38 17) 3 2) 1
		1				1) 1			1) 1		1) 1 2) 2 1) 1 1) 1 6) 9 3) 9 5) 4 1) 3 2) 1 1) 1 1) 1 4) 4 1) 3 2) 1 1) 2 1) 2 1) 1
5) 8 3) 7	4) 7 3) 2		1) 1			1) 1		1) 1		1) 1	23) 41 18) 3
1) 1 1) 1 1) 2 1) 1	1) 1 1) 1 1) 2 1) 1			1) 1 1) 2	2) 2		1) 1			1) 1	
13) 22 9) 1	1) 1 1) 1		1) 1	2) 4 2) 2	2) 3 1) 1	1) 2 1) 1	2) 2	1) 1	1) 1	1) 1	

Middle of 1910, 27,149.
 Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 38.
 { Illegitimate Infants, 3.
 Deaths at all Ages 380.

